One Dollar Per Year.

FELIS SANCTORUM.

Who, in the office ione and still, Prowis round and round at his sweet will, And eats the paste and things like that? Ah, silent be; it is the cat.

Who is it, lank and lean and thin, That eats the poems you send in? Who loves an ode, but loathes a rat? It is the dreadful office cat.

Who hath no fear of knight or clown? Who sets the type in upside down? Who makes your little joke so flat? The misanthropic office cat.

Whose fur is soft, whose pairr is light?
Who never yowleth in the night?
And yet she is for all of that,
The veriest fiend? The office cat.

—R. J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagls.

GOING HOME RICH.

A Laborer With \$600 a Baron in Hungary.

It is estimated that within the past three years over six hundred thousand dollars have been sent to Hungary from the Shenandoah (Pa.) region by the foreigners who came there to struggle for a few years by roughing

it, and then return home rich men. These foreigners come to America, live like animals, send home their savings, work for next to nothing, live cheaply, and in a few years save enough to go back to Hungary and live on the fat of the land ever afterward. A sample story will fit into hundreds of communities.

A reporter met an intelligent Hun way to New York. He was bound for Hungary. He could under-stand English only fairly, but sufficiently well to take part in a conversation. The following conversation took

"You go back to Hungary?"

"How long have you been in Amer-

"Four years."

years?

"Your age."
"Thirty-five." How much did you pay to come

"Sixteen dollars. I come under contract. I work for my passage. Pay to ze agent so much a week until it is all paid."

"Do many come to America in that

"Nearly all. A law is against it. but foreign labor comes in nearly every day under contract with some agent. "Why do you return to Hungary?"

"I have saved enough money; worked very hard; lived like a hog; now I go back to live like a man in my native country "How much have you saved in four

savings home by the month." 'How do you send money home?" "With the postmasters. They do all our business. We trust them.'

Six hundred dollars. I sent all my

"How much can a laborer earn Hungary by working hard?"
"Six guidens a month, or about two
dollars and forty cents. In America I

average eighteen dollars a month.' 'Quite a difference."

"How much could you save out of your eighteen dollars: "About thirteen dollars a month.

costs five dollars a month for board wash, tobacco, rum and boots." 'Nothing for clothes?' "I bought one suit in four years." Then you saved \$156 a year, or \$624

in four years?" "I sent home \$600, and \$24 I have to go back home with.' How much does it cost you to live

in Hungary a year?' "About \$30; but then I live very

'How will you invest your say

"How much interest can you get in Hungary for your \$600 savings?"
"One hundred guidens bring sixteen guldens interest a year; that is, American money bring \$6.40 interest a year, or \$600 bring \$96 a year

interest to me; three times more than it will cost me to live. "You have closely calculated it."
"Long days and nights I calculated. I do not overstate it. It is true. In-

terest is high in Hungary. It keeps all the people poor."
"Then you will be a little nabol

when you get back home? "If I get back safely I will be all right. It is a great risk to come to America. Like a big lottery. Come three thousand miles over the sea; work hard here four years; live in a shanty all together like pigs; eat rough black bread, cheap potatoes; drink bad rum; smoke strong tobacco; live with rough, bad men, all men and no women; very cold in winter; nothing clean; sleep on straw on the floor; risk in sending money home, might get lost at sea; I might get sick, might get killed; now I go back; must cross the sea once more; do I get back? what a big risk—big lottery!"

"Where is your baggage?"
"I have none when I come; I have none when I go. I am baggage. No

Did you never become a citizen of the United States?' "No sir. Out of about two thousand Hungarians I know in America only

one is a citizen. "What is the highest wages you ever

got in America?'

"Ninety cents a day." "The lowest?"

"Fifty cents." "How much did it average you for "Five dollars a month. One man do the cooking for twenty Huns. We pay

in so much apiece to pay for all."
"Do all Hungarians live in that way "Nine-tenths of all who come America to stay only a few years join together, and live cheap in that way."

"Then you work cheap and cut down the average rate of wages for labor in Some foreigners are

gets seventy-five cents. He makes ten cents a head. It is white slavery.

"Were you under contract?" "Only to pay my passage money."
"Do many Huns go back with money?

"I know about seventy-five. More will go back next year if they live."
"Where do they work?" "In the mines, on new railroads, in

the coke regions and on farms. Many get killed in the mines. Their money sent home goes to their relatives. Not many have wives or children at home. Strong young men come to America, make their fortunes if they have good luck in a few years, and then go back home and get married. But it is a great lottery.

"What is your native language?" "Magyar. "What is the population of Hun-

gary P" "About 16,000,000." "Can you read or write?"

"Oh. no. Few can who come to America to work hard.' "What is the principal occupation of your people at home?"

"Farming, making rum, flour, sugar and some mining.' "You know considerable about Hun

"I listen good to my boss who read much in a Hungarian paper. I got good ears. One is a little deaf, bad. What I hear don't go in one ear and

out the other. "How do Hungarians compare with "Poles come to America to stay generally. They come to America to escape army service. Huns do not. Poles are smart. Nearly all are young

men who come to America. Nearly all can read and write something. Some old Poles can't read. They never learn. They first live like pigs, but soon get on better and improve. They settle in America, build churches and become good citizens, miners, laborers, clothiers, grocers, shoemakers and saloon keepers. Four to one come from Lithuania, a grand duchy of Poland. Many women and children come to America. They settle in small places?'

"Do they save money?" Here in Shenandoah they own \$150,000 worth of property. So it is all over the coal regions."
"What were the Poles able to carn

in Poland at farming?' "Half a rouble a day, they sayabout 26 cents in American money. But that 26 cents could buy as much in Poland as \$1 can here. They come to America to escape military duty, to get into a free country."

"What do expert laborers earn in Poland?" "A good workman earns one rouble

day; buy as much as \$2.25 will in "What can you say of Italians?"

contract, like slaves. There is one woman to a hundred men, same as Hungarian; Poles, one woman to thirty men. Italians are lazy; come mostly from Naples. Work very cheap and spend all they earn. Have no object in life. Don't do America any good; only cut down wages of American workingmen, like we all do."

"Do you know any reforms that the foreigners in America should begin?"
"Yes. Stop drinking, stop stealing

and stop going to law."
"Then the best class of foreigners are "Certainly. They come to stay. They

make good citizens. They soon learn to strike for higher wages, just as much as Americans get. "With all your knowledge, couldn't you do better with \$600 in the saloon

usiness here?" "No, no, no! I go back to Hungary a rich man. There I live like a Baron I get married and enjoy myself for all my trials here."—N. Y. Sun.

GENERAL GRANT. His Course at the Crisis of the Battle of

Fort Donelson. I saw the men standing in knots. talking in the most excited manner No officer seemed to be giving any di rections. The soldiers had their muskets, but no ammunition, while there were tons of it close at hand. I heard some of the men say that the enemy had come out with knapsacks and haversacks filled with rations. They seemed to think this indicated a determination on his part to stay out and fight just as long as the provisions held out. I turned to Colonel J. D. Webster, of my staff, who was with me, and said: "Some of our men are pretty badly demoralized, but the enemy must be more so, for he has attempted to force his way out, but has fallen back; the one who attacks first now will be victorious, and the enemy will have to be in a hurry if he gets ahead of me." I determined to make the assault at once on our left. It was clear to my mind that the enemy had started to march out with his entire force, except a few pickets, and if our attack could be made on the left before the enemy could redistribute his forces along the line, we would find but little opposition except from the intervening abotis. I directed Colonel Webster to ride with me and call out to the men as we passed: "Fill your cartridge boxes, quick, and get into line; the enemy is trying to escape, and he must not be permitted to do so." This acted like a charm. The men wanted some one to give them a command.-General Grant's Memoirs.

-The advisability of clipping a horse in the winter depends upon circumstances. Its purpose is to prevent un-due perspiration, by which the coat is saturated with moisture after exercise, and danger of a chill is imminent after the work is over, by the steaming and evaporation from the skin. It is this which makes lung disorders and the prevailing epizootics so frequent among road, car and driving horses. All horses which have a thick coat should be clipped, and those having a thin, fine, silky one should not. Clipped horses should be carefully blanketed after exercise, and the blanket should brought to America under contract to reach quite around the body and over work three years. They get sixty-five | the front of the chest and throat -N. pents a day, and their boss or agent | F. Times.

THE SEASON'S PERIL.

Now the neat and careful housewife, As she often did before, Riscs in the morning early. Sweeps the sidewalk at her door: Pours upon it pails of water, Just as hot as hot can be, Then admires that shining sidewalk, All so clean and fair to see.

Scarcely is the job completed
When the water, warm and nice,
Parting with its heat directly,
Scon converted into ice,
Forms a film upon the sidewalk,
Thin and cold as charity,
And a slide is there established
By the urchins speedily.

Then the good old man, outward going. Somewhat old and short of sight, Somewhat did and short of sight,
Strides that sidewalk and discovers
All the stars that shine at night.
Harsh and wild the words he utters,
Not a bit like songs of praise,
As he rubs himself and wonders,
Wonders at a woman's ways.

—N. Y. World.

DREAM AND REALITY.

How Augustus Hardup Was Raised to the Seventh Heaven of Bliss by the Mischlev-ous Gnomes of Dreamland—The Sad [Sam.]



Part of the Old House. The Boston Record gives the following good illustration of the confusion which the blending of old and new fashions in some of our modern houses produces in the minds of plain people. "A visitor at a fashionable West-End mansion the other day was from the country, and had not been in Boston for several years. During this period his host had built a spick and span new house on the site of the old one. After going over the gayly-decorated establishment surveying the sumptuous drawing-rooms and the aesthetic attics, the guest came down to the lower floor, where the rooms, instead of having large plate-glass windows like those above, and exceedingly small panes, in limitation of the fashions of a entury or more ago. The innocent rural



veritable vestige of the past. 'Well, John, said he, 'I'm real glad you've kept part of the old house, though it's an awful small

Mistaken Ideas. Two Highlandmen, being in Glasgow for the first time, were having a walk through the city. Turning a corner, they were surprised to see a water cart wetting the street. Not having seen anything of the kind before Tougal, nuder a misiaken idea, ran after the cart and cried out to the driver: "Hoy, man! hey, man! you're losin' a' yer water." His friend, annoyed at Tougal's want of knowledge, ran after him caught him by the arm, and said rather testily: "Tougal, man! Tougal, don't be



showin' your ignorance there; div you'll t see it's to keep the taddles af the back of the cart?"-London Exchange.

Suspicious Circumstance. Sam Johnsing has been suspected of stealing dogs in order to obtain a reward. A conversation he had with Judge Penny bunker encourages the idea that he is none

"Et a man was ter steal dat fine pointer dog ob yourn, how much reward would you gib ter get him back, Jedge?" "About five dollars."

"Boss, gimme four dollars and I'll jes luff dat dog alone. Dem am special rates which I ain't offering de general public. Dar's a circus a coming, and I'se got ter hal money."-Texas Siftings.



Husbands, Heed This Lesson.

An old lady died in Wallingford, Conn. the other day, whose life had been saddened by a little quarrel. The day had been fixed for her wedding, and she and her intended husband began to put down carpets in the house they were to occupy. She wanted them laid one way, he another. They quarrelled and separated. He died shortly afterward and the lady never married. This should teach women the danger of permitting their husbands, or intended husbands, to remain in the house when carpets are being put down. No man will

give her more pleasure. The same rule applies in taking up carpets. -Norristown

Herald. The Small Boy in Texas.

He was really a clerk in a grocery store, but on Sunday afternoon mounted on a high horse, he looked as if he might be a member of Congress. He was putting on more



than usual dignity and grace, for there were several ladies on the sidewalk admiring him. He was satisfied in his mind that he was creating a great impression when a small boy on the sidewalk called out-

He looked around. So did the ladies. "I say, Mister," continued the boy, "last night you only gave me five candles for a quarter-I oughter got six."--Texas Sift-

The Point Was Apparent.

The following good joke is at the expense of a Chleago doctor: He was about to anæsthetize a patient when, in answer to a question, he informed the victim that he would be entirely unconscious, and know nothing until the offending growth had



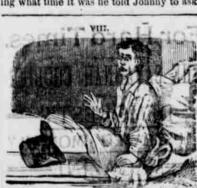
been removed. The patient accordingly commenced to fish his loose change out of his pocket. "Oh, you need not mind the fee until I am through," remarked the considerate doctor. "I don't intend to pay you yet," returned the patient. "I wish merely to count my money to see how much I have." The doctor saw the point, and was much amused.-Medical and Surgleat Reporter.

Eggs Are Eggs. The wife of a certain suburban was that sugar; the next, a box of blueing and the moral intent, as we have said. clothes wringer, and so on. And she wasn't half as good at returning as she was at borrowing. One day in the midst of her cook-



went to one of her neighbors, a widow of small means, and borrowed the two or three eggs she happened to have in the house. Several weeks elapsed, when one forenoon she appeared in the widow's "Good morning, Mrs. & I have come to return something you let me have the other day. I had boiled eggs for breakfast this morning and these are three I had left over. Eggs are eggs, you know."—Boston Rec-

Colonel Yerger had forgotten to take his watch with him. Being desirous of knowing what time it was he told Johnny to ask



A Desperate Remedy.

"Yes, he got it clean through." "Did it kill him?"

"I'm glad to hear that. "It's a blessing he "A blessing? How do you mean?" a small photograph of his father, and "You said he was getting better, didn't I left him, slipping into his hand a peseta in the dark passage as I passed "A blessing? How do you mean?"

worse all the time, and if anything could make him get better. I'm glad he's got it, that's why."—Merchant Traveier.

its anthenticity.

THIBETAN MONKS.

Description of a Lamassery and the Life o Its Inmates

The young apprentices or novices, passing through their novitiate, are generally called Peng Giong, and ometimes La Tchru (small Lamas). These are generally recruited as follows: Should there be a son too many in a family, as the third would prove in a poor one, or the fourth in a richer one, he is generally packed off to the Lamassery of the district. Not only to disembarrass the family of a surplus son is this done, but also to gain the favor of the Lamassery, as although these have no civil power by right, still they are strong enough to usurp and exert a great deal of power. Again, if a boy has shown particular sharpness or boldness-in fact, that he is worth having—a Lama or some lower "ec-clesiastic" walks into the parent's house unasked, as is quite permitted to any Thibetan to do in any Thibetanhouse, and in the course of conversation this "ecclesiastie" casually tells the "fortune" of the family. For the son he wants he predicts all sorts of ills and sickness, which can only be averted by his entering a Lamassery. This has the desired effect, and he is handed over to save him from the unhappy alternative. This result has often been led up to by preparatory predictions given from time to time concerning the son. Thanks to the above systematic fraud, there is now about one-twelfth of the total population of Thibet in Lamasseries. Deduct for the women and children, and it will be evident what a ruinous proportion of the male adult population is wasted in Lamasseries, perfectly unproductive and living in a great measure on the toil of the remainder!

As regards the interior "monastic" life and regulations, the members of a Lamassery (miscalled "Lamas") roam whither they will, and as a rule with no proper or moral purpose. They are practically subject to no discipline whatever, nor can there be said to be any real rules followed, except perhaps at three times of the year. These periods are the fifth and ninth moon, during each of which three days must be spent in the Lamassery, ostensibly in prayer, though the latter it not de rigueur; the other period is at the new year, when when they must pass lifteen days in the Lamassery, also ostensibly in prayer. The members have no communism, some being very poor-these often acting as the servants of richer members; others being rich, and all living exactly as suits each individual's tastes and means. A few of the elders remain pretty constantly in the Lamasseries, when, having outgrown the pleasures and passions of youth, their vices have left them, and they have in consequence elected to abandon their vicious courses. The great majority, borrower. One day it was a capful of however, rove about at will, with no

As far as the so-called Lamas themelves are concerned, their religion is a farce they do not believe, save far as it brings them in the good things of this world. For that purpose they thoroughly appreciate its value. The people, too, already realize and make ommon talk of the immorality of the 'Lamas" as a body, and only except from slander a few, chiefly the very old 'living Buddhas." Nearly all large Lamasseries have one or more of these "living Buddhas." - Nineteenth Cen-

RELICS OF IRVING.

Great American Author.

ran is sometimes brought to the trav-

eler under the impression that it also

emanated from Irving's peu. There is

a portrait from a photograph in the reading room not unlike the original,

out no other mementoes are discover-

able. It is so very long since Irving spent his three and a half months of

spring and summer within the Alham-

bra's walls-more than fifty years-

that few persons are now alive who

ever even saw him, though scarcely a

person who comes here does not talk

of him and of his books; he it was that

made Granada famous. The faithful

Mateo, his body servant, died many

years ago, and his son, who now acts

as guide, is an old man of nearly sixty.

His wife died of the cholera, and he is

in temporary retirement at the house

of a son-in-law in the old quarter. I

made a diligent search for him as on

ancient furniture, and he soon came in.

lish, and it was necessary to converse

with him in French. He was only

three years old when Irving was here,

vat, standing collar and broad expanse

of shirt front, who used every day to

give him a copper. Whether this is partly copied from the portrait and partly from family reminiscence, no one can tell. He expressed great re-

gret that he could not have acted as

my guide. Then he looked up for me

American literature is young,

and yet here is an old man of sixty who, when a child of three, knew

Irving, who had already passed middle age.—Granada (Spain) Cor. San Fran-

-Said a Halifax young lady to a tele-

graph operator the other day: "You

must be terribly exposed, receiving so

many dispatches from the places where

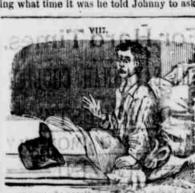
they have smallpox. Of course you are vaccinated!"-Montreal Witness,

cisco Chronicle.

Spaniards Honor the Memory of the

There is a hotel in Granada that cears the honored name of Washington Irving. From its windows the guest, in the morning, when the sunlight is sifted down through the Wellington elms, sees one of the blank walls of the Alhambra. Its proprietor is a Spaniard, not literary and not too familiar with the name he has taken in vain. Two volumes, fragments of two separate works of the author, one o them in French, are all that the hotel possesses, though a copy of Sale's Ko-

Colonel Yerger, accompanied by his little on, went out last Saturday for a walk.



a young man close by what o'clock it was. The young man happened to be a student of the University of Texas. He replied to the inquiry of Johnny: "Tell your pa I don't know what o'clock it is. I, too, have been abliged to soak my watch."-Terms Siftings.

"I hear Bill Tubbs was shot through the ung last Friday," remarked a citizen to a

"Oh, no. He's improving, getting better

"Well, before he was shot, he was getting

A Guarantee Goes With It. Dealer-That painting, madam, is a Bot-

Art Dealer-A Botticelli, we guarante

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL

-Captain J. m. Storey, of Greensboro, N. C., was struck twenty times by bullets in the late war, and is alive

-Dr. Edwin B. Webb, after a pa orate of twenty-five years, retired from the pulpit of Shawmut Congregational church of Boston recently.

-Old names for girls, such a Gladys, Elfrida, Wilfreda, Enid, Ethel, Clarice, Rosabel, Christabel and Claribel, are again becoming fashionable .-Chicago Herald.

-An investigator of names after a long search for it he has been unable to find any person who ever bore that of Printer. He has found Painter, Stainer, Shoemaker, Tanner, Tinker, Carpenter and many others derived from trades or occupations, but no Printer .- N. Y. Tribune.

-The paper on which the historic Bancroft writes is a singular combination of yellow and green. He says that with ordinary white paper before him the composition of a single sentence is the work of fifteen or twenty minutes. His thoughts will only flow when this peculiar paper is used.

-Baroness Burdett-Coutts has the satisfaction of knowing that her young American-born husband beat the Marquis of Lorne for a seat in the House of Commons. The Marquis is the Queen's son-in-law, and it was her Majesty who snubbed the Baroness because she married a young man .-

Chicago Times. -Dr. Archibald Dodds, a young Pittsburgh physician who removed to Syria some years ago and who recently came home to bring his little boy to live with relatives, was drowned from the Cunard steamer Sidon while near the coast of Spain. The Sidon had struck a rock. Dr. Dodds had twice secured a life-preserver, but gave it up to a lady each time.-Pittsburgh Post.

-There are two well-known house-decorators in New York City who are brothers, of the same height, weight, complexion, and build, wearing clothes of the same color and style, and lunching together, without speaking a word to each other, every day at Delmonico's. The ordina;y mortal can not tell them apart, and one never knows which of the two he is talking to.-N. Y. Mail. -Charles Schneider, of Cincinnati,

several years ago married the daughter of John Grossions, his employer, against the father's wishes. The young wife was after a time persuaded to leave her husband and return home. Her husband tried to reclaim her, and failing, shot at her. For this he was sent to the penitentiary, and his wife secured a divorce. Since then her father died and left her valuable property, and recently the young husband, who had served his term in the peni-tentiary went to see his children, found his wife still loved him, and they wer again married .- Cincinnati Times.

'A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—The young lady meant well who wrote to the editor: "I was pleased to see the obituary notice of my father in -Vinegar is rapidly declining; probably on account of sharp competition.

—Puck. We think there must be some

mother reason for it. -Boston Common -A fashion item says, "Red kids are now fashionable."

original idea. It is an aboriginal notion. Red kids have long been fashionable among the Indians .- Norristown Herald. -A German scientist counted the nairs on his wife's head, and quoted

her at a hundred and twenty-eight thousand to the inch. We don't see how he could tell which was switch .-N. V. Graphic. -"Is there any danger of the box constrictor biting me?" asked a lady visitor at the Zoological Garden. "Not

the least, marm," cried the showman; he never bites-he swallows his wittles whole."-N. Y. Telegram. -German humor: "Herr Professor, how do you like my new tragedy?" "Very much, indeed. Especially the robbers-they are first rate. In fact, they are the best thieves I ever heard

even the words they speak are stolen from other books. -"Why, Allie dear, is that the way to begin your dinner?" asked the mother of her little daughter, as she began the pie instead of the potatoes with gravy. "Well, I declare, mamma, I was going to eat my dinner upside down, wasn't I?"-Rochester Democrat.

-Little Ethel went to see her grandother, and, for the first time in her life, alone. The experience of being without her mother or nurse in the city streets quite unnerved the child, and on reaching her grandmother's she staid but an instant, so intent was she on getting home again. On returning there, she asked her mother: "Can' go and tell grandma I'm safe back? told her how frightened I was, and I know she'll worry."-Harper's Bazar.

of the relies. I was shown into a little room beside the entrance, filled with -Life is full of compensation: — Line is full of compensation.

No more along the silvery sands they stray When balmy night succeeds the golden day And Dian with screne, unblushing face Glides calmy from Poseidon's fond embrace. No more they linger on the pebbled strand And make believe to listen to the band Discoursing airs from Sullivan and Strauss. The nights are cold—they spend them in the house. He is thin and gray-haired, and looks at least seventy. He spoke no Engbut remembers or thinks he remembers the round-faced, good-natured gentle-man, dressed in black, with black cra-

And do they miss the beach, the pleasant walk?

Not by a very much extended chalk,

For in the parlor meet the pair

Now, when the day is gone;

Two forms with but one rocking chair,

Two hearts that beat as one.

— Boston Courier.

"Philadelphia Doctors."

By an edict of the Berlin State Court

the diplomas of M. D. bought of a now defunct Medical University of Philadelphia, the holders of which in Germany were humorously styled "Doctors Philadelphiæ," are declared invalid, and the prosecution of such persons who persist in advertising themselves as "specialists" in Germany on the strength solely of such diplomas is authorized. The happy possessor of such a diploma, a "Dr." Reseck, in Berlin, was fined three hundred marks

OF GENERAL INTEREST. -The total amount of press telegrams sent over the Western Union lines reaches a thousand million words a year .- N. Y. Tribune.

-A dog belonging to a Cincinnati shoe dealer chews tobacco, using up about a quarter of a ten-cent plug ev-

ery day .- Cincinnati Times. -A New York paper gravely declares that "it is now the aim and ambition of the girl of the period to make

berself as conspicuous as possible." -A Philadelphia "doctor" is doing a lively business among the colored people of that city by selling a liquid for the hair that takes the curl and the

kink out. -A Boston man has written an elab orate article to prove that before the close of the next century all of North America, including the British possessions, Mexico and Central America will belong to the United States.

-An alleged doctor in Georgia, te relieve the earache, inserted a bunch of cotton saturated with hot glue in a young man's ear. The glue got cold, and it became necessary to call in a real physician to extract the cotton. -The spectacle of a little man un-

der a hat too big for him is only ludicrous, but the sight of a young country like Canada laboring under a debt of nearly \$300,000,000 is too serious to be amusing .- Toronto Truth. -Nova Scotia has a known coal area

of nearly seven hundred square miles. or nearly twice the area of the Pennsylvania anthracite fields, and some of the Nova Scotia fields have a greater thickness of workable coal than probable exists anywhere else in the world. -The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided that the word "guest" as defined by the public statutes under

the license law, is limited to persons

who resort to an inn for food and lode ing, and clearly excludes the ogods resort there for the purpose-ing and drinking into--The doctors have ma that riding and tennisplaying, when carried to excess, produce peculiar muscular diseases. It is to be hoped their discoveries will not tend to lessen the popularity of these sports. There is no kind of athletic exercise which is not injurious when indulged in immoder-

ately. Breathing can be carried to any unhealthy extreme .- Chicago Current -Bread is a luxury among the peasantry in parts of Southern Austria; Italy and in Roumania. In a village not far from Vienna the staple food of the people is sterz, a kind of porridge made of ground beech nuts. A por-ridge made of boiled maize, called po-lents, forms the chief article of food in Northern Italy. The same thing, somewhat differently prepared, under the name of mamaliga, is the common arti-

cle of food in Roumania. -The Shut-in Society is the title of a new organization in New York for the mutual benefit of the suffering. It already numbers fifteen hundred menibers. To be "shut in" from the outer world by suffering is the only condition of membership. It is not a charitable organization in the ordinary sense, but aims at the inter-communion and friendship of invalids who become known to each other by letter. Concerts of prayer in which invalids pray for each others' consolation and faith are a feature of it. It publishes month-

ly the Open Window. -Miss Anna Ripley, of Buxton, Me., has, unaided, secured the necessary papers and a pension for George W. Edgerly, an old broken down soldier of her town. While engaged in this work she took the affidavit of every man in his company, from Maine to California, every physician who had treated him, and personally supplied his wants as long as she was able rather than allow him to go to the poor farm. When the pension was granted, one thousand and seventy dollars was allowed as arrearage. She asked and received no compensation for her efforts. - Boston Journal.

-Smith-"I never was more surprised in my life than I was last night. Jones-"Indeed! What was the cause?" S.—"As I was passing along the street two ladies came to the door of a house —one evidently the hostess, as she had only a shawl wrapped around her bead the other a visitor. As they reached the bottom of the steps the visitor said Well, I've had a very pleasant time. Good-night, Mary, and the other said, 'Good-night, Mehitable,' and they parted." J.—"What, without another word?" S .- "Without another word. J.—"H'm! I guess they were men in women's clothes."—Boston Courier.

-In the first generation a man rockons only two ancestors, his father and mother. In the second generation the two are changed into four, since be had two grandfathers and two grand-mothers. Each of these four had two parents, and thus in the third generation there are found to be eight ancestors, that is, eight great grand parents-In the fourth generation the number of ancestors is sixteen, in the fifth thirtytwo, in the sixth sixty-four, in the seventh one hundred and twenty-eight, in the tenth one thousand and twentyfour, in the twentieth, one million, forty-eight thousand, five hundred and seventy-six, in the thirtieth one billion. seventy-three million, seven hundred and forty-one thousand, eight hundred and thirty-four. This may prove that all the world's akin. - Chicago Living

The water-boy who goes through the passenger trains in Connecticut, with his pail of water and tray of tunblers, offering free drinks to all the passengers, is a survival of the war period. During the rebellion thousands of sick and wounded soldiers passed through the State on their way home to be nursed, and many of them. their canteens being empty, longed in vain for a draught of cool water. The late John F. Trumball, of Stonington who was in the Legislature at the time, having ridden on a train in which were home-returning soldiers, and noticing their distress on account of their inability to get water, at once pushed a law through the Legislature providing that all railroads in the State must for calling himself a physician and one hundred and fifty marks for wearing the title of "M. D."—Chicago Tribune.